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SEVENTH YEAR.

WA-KEENEY, KANSAS, SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1885.

NUMBER 4.

There will be a meeting of the Kansas Editorial Association at Wyandotte commencing at 10 a. m. of Wednesday, May 13th, and hold two days. The meeting will be devoted to business entirely. There will be no excursion. No programme will be arranged beforehand but each member is requested to come prepared to bring before the meeting such subjects as he desires.

A woman in New York, it is said, makes a handsome competence by selling pianos which she advertises "in use only a week, first-class, to be sold at a sacrifice on account of reverses in fortune." She has an arrangement with a manufacturer of cheap but showy instruments, and manages to dispose of one or two a week.

Attention is called to the fact that the most malignant cholera that we ever had in this county was imported in 1832 on a sailing vessel. This pretty effectually squelches the theory recently put forth by Dr. Pettenkofer that cholera germs could not outlive a twenty-day sea voyage.

COLORADO SPRINGS claims the honor of beating the whole country in the variables of temperature, the thermometer there having shown a variation of 72 degrees in 24 hours during the late cold spell.

Dr. K. Mo, the German zoologist, sustains the assertion recently made, that the so-called flying fish are incapable of flying because the muscles of their pectoral fins are too small to sustain the weight of their body in the air.

An Atlanta street car company claims the ownership of a dog that follows one of the company's mules while the latter is attached to the car, and sleeps with it while it is in the stable.

A MEMPHIS undertaker is said to have exhumed the body of a little girl which he had buried and returned it to its mother because she could not pay \$2, the price of interment.

The lawyers of a South Carolina court recently spent six hours of eloquence and logic in arguing whether a goose or turkey can properly be classified as a "domestic animal."

A letter was received at the Washington postoffice the other day addressed: "Hon. Mr. Cleveland, in the White House at Washington. Please examine quick."

If a name goes for anything, the new Secretary of the Interior of Cleveland's cabinet is "the noblest Roman of them all." His full name is Lucius Quintus Curtius Lamar.

CINCINNATI has under discussion the building of an elevated belt railroad around the city, the length of which will be seventeen miles, and the estimated cost \$5,000,000.

COLONEL LAMONT, as private secretary of Governor Cleveland, of New York, received \$4,000 salary per annum. As private secretary of President Cleveland of the United States he will receive only \$3,250.

THE Bicester bounds in England recently had a remarkably long run, which was terminated by the fox falling dead in front of the pack. Five horses were killed.

ON a evening in Paris recently eight young ladies from Vienna exhausted their skill in fencing with swords before all the fashionable people who take any interest in the art.

WM. AN SING, a genuine Chinaman, is one of the 2,600 policemen in New York City. His first prisoner, an American, was arrested for disorderly conduct and fined \$10.

AT Yale 73 per cent. of the students came from other States than Connecticut; At Harvard 45 per cent. came from other than Massachusetts.

LOCAL legislation in Atlanta, Ga., prohibits loud talking, laughing or smoking in or near the vestibule of any church.

A LINSEED oil factory at Amsterdam, N. Y., consumes annually about 1,000,000 bushels of flaxseed.

#### THE STRIKERS.

Missouri Pacific and Wabash Railroad Employees Still Holding Out—No Freight Trains Running.

MARCH 10.  
From the very first hour of the strike matters have continually grown worse. On the 10th inst. Governor Marmaduke sent the St. Louis militia to Sedalia to restore order among the strikers. At St. Louis the Missouri Pacific is refusing freight and discharging or suspending many of its employees not connected with the strike. Some of the Wabash men are out here and others they will strike. The Missouri Pacific Company has a number of Pinkerton detectives and sent them up to Sedalia armed with Winchester rifles to protect their property till troops arrive.

A Special from Moberly says the strikers are firm, and are encouraged by news that the men on the Central Iowa road have struck. There have been no disturbances so far. At Sedalia there are now over seventy engines in the round houses and yards, which have been killed by the strikers, and over ten miles of loaded freight cars on the side tracks. No passenger trains have yet been stopped, but no passenger trains have arrived from west of Kansas City or south of Parsons, Kan., since Sunday.

At Kansas City the strikers decided to offer no interference with the movement of trains on the Wabash road, it being under protection of the Federal Circuit. That road is consequently running freight as well as passenger trains. The Missouri Pacific passenger trains are not interfered with, but no freight trains are permitted to leave.

The troops from St. Louis were brought to Centertown, within fifty miles of Sedalia, and side tracked. Later they were sent back to Jefferson City, where they were supposed. After supper they were returned to Centertown, where they now are in the cars. Late last night an armistice was agreed upon until noon, the fourteenth instant, at which time the strikers are to have Governor Marmaduke and General Jackson are to act as mediators, and see what, if any, compromise can be made.

At Moberly everything was quiet, but the strikers say they will not resume work until former wages are restored to every workman on the entire Wabash system, and claim to have advised that by to-night or to-morrow every workman on the road will be on a strike.

At Atchison the striking shop men still hold possession of the shops and locomotives, and the railroad officials are waiting developments at other localities. The strikers held their regular meeting last evening, which was fully attended by the shop men, and also by a number of freight brakemen who are paid by the day or trip, and are only paid when they work. As there are no freight trains running, there is no work for them, and consequently no pay. This has put them in a bad humor, and it is said that they have concluded to join the strikers, and to-morrow will quit idling and go to striking. Gov. Martin has been repeatedly asked to take action, but has done nothing more than notify the militia to be ready at a moment's notice. The strikers are orderly and quiet, but firm. The employees of the Greenleaf repair shops, ten in number, struck this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

At Parsons the situation remains practically unchanged. The men are all out, and no freight trains are allowed to run. It is rumored that the strikers have ordered all engineers and men along the line, as far south as Muncie, to come to Parsons for protection; and also that after to-morrow no passenger trains will be permitted to pass, except in a special car. This mail car, which Superintendent Golden and Sheriff Lamson attempted to fire up an engine to take out a freight train, but were not permitted to do so.

At Dallas, Texas, the section hands employed on the Texas Pacific struck this morning on the invitation of cowboys who passed through on hand-cars. Bloodshed is apprehended, if the company attempts to move trains with their small force. The yard shops at Palestine are in charge of the Sheriff and deputies, who took out several trains to-day. The strikers have been excluded from the yards.

The coal miners' strike at Pittsburg is going unchanged. About 4,000 men are out on the strike and 2,000 are at work. Three hundred men got an advance from the Birmingham Coal Company in Birmingham, and went to work to-day. The river and rail road mines are nearly all idle. All the men are out in the fourth pool, except at Neill's, which is the largest mine in the pool. The operators declare they will not pay the advance.

MARCH 11.  
Captain R. S. Hayes, of St. Louis, Senior Vice President of the Missouri Pacific railway, in an interview on the strike, said the main question in this strike is one of personal liberty, or whether the hatred of the men who are not satisfied with their position as employees shall be allowed to prevent other men who have no expressed cause of dissatisfaction from continuing work. Out of 25,000 employees of the Southwestern or Wabash systems, not 1,000 are directly affected by the reduction of wages, which is alleged to be the reason for this strike, and I am morally certain that of this 1,000 at least 500 would go to work to-morrow morning if they were not restrained by their balling-out co-workers. The reduction made is in regard to men employed in machine shops and round houses, and some of the coal chute men. The train service hands have not been reduced. The reductions have been principally in Texas, where they may be said in a general way to range from 6 to 10 per cent, but still living wages at which other men, following a like means of livelihood, have heretofore gotten along very comfortably. In Arkansas, Louisiana and Kansas the reductions are not so great, but the Texas lines were not more than paying

expenses, and some of them were not even doing this in these depressed times.

At St. Louis there is nothing new in the strike to-day. The militia companies sent from here to Sedalia are still resting between Jefferson City and Sedalia. Negotiations for a compromise between the road and the men are going on.

At Moberly there were no new developments. The men are determined to believe that they will win. The shops have been idle since the beginning of the strike. The executive committee of the strikers are receiving telegrams giving information of the situation at other points.

At Sedalia the situation remains material unchanged. If anything, the strike is stronger than yesterday. No freight trains moved to-day. No violence was used to prevent, but when the engineer would step on the engine a party of strikers requested him to take the engine back, which he did. This was tried several times with different men, with the same result. The railroad company, through Superintendent Fagan, has notified the city authorities that if any damage is done to the company's property, the city would be held responsible. A committee of citizens, who visited the Governor to-day, report nothing new. Governor Marmaduke says that the law must be enforced. If no violence is used by the strikers he does not intend to interfere. The latest from the militia companies is, that they are still at Centertown, awaiting orders.

At Kansas City no new developments were made. All Wabash and Missouri Pacific passenger trains from this point are running as usual. The only work that is permitted in the Missouri Pacific yards is the switching of a few freight cars, the strikers allowing them to be moved to accommodate shippers. The Missouri Pacific officials this evening notified the county authorities that they would pay off the striking men here to-morrow and discharge them, and then put new men in their places, and would hold the county responsible if any damage to property resulted. The Sheriff will not take action until it appears necessary.

A dispatch from Parsons says this has been a quiet day among the strikers in the Missouri Pacific. They still hold the fort, and are master of the situation. Adjutant General Campbell, who was sent here by Governor Martin to investigate, arrived to-day and had a conference with the Mayor and the executive committee of the strikers, and then returned to the city. The strikers are holding the fort, and are master of the situation. Adjutant General Campbell, who was sent here by Governor Martin to investigate, arrived to-day and had a conference with the Mayor and the executive committee of the strikers, and then returned to the city.

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MARCH 12.  
No further developments were made in the strike to-day. There is apparently no inclination on the part of the strikers to yield. At Hannibal they have been joined by the section men and wood workers, making in all about seventy-five men. The men seem to have ample resources for subsistence and have offers of help from sympathizers. A dispatch from Jefferson City says: The strike at Pleasant Hill commenced this morning. The shops and yards are in possession of the mob, and trouble is feared. The militia are still at Centertown, fifteen miles west of here waiting orders. Gov. Martin sent a long message to Vice President Hayes calling his attention to the good behavior of the men, their firmness of purpose, the general sympathy of the public with the strikers and of the extent of the strike, involving as it does many heads of the shopmen. The Railroad Commissioners are said to have joined in the Governor's representations. Vice President Hayes replied to Gov. Martin's telegram substantially as follows: If the men will accept their pay to date, then go quietly to work, and I will permit to resume our traffic and occupy our property, we will meet them and discuss and arrange wages with them for future employment on an intelligent and liberal basis. In Texas there is little or no change in the condition of affairs. Several of the strikers were arrested

for interfering with the movement of trains, and gave bond for their appearance in court two weeks hence.

MARCH 13.  
Another day passed without any material change in the situation, except that the strikers appear to be more confident, and profess to believe that their demands will be complied with. Public sympathy continues to be with them.

Governor Marmaduke of Missouri issued a proclamation late last night, warning the strikers to fall persons associated with them that interfering with the movement of engines and trains and the intimidation of other persons who may be willing or desire to work is unlawful, and calling on all county and municipal officers to promptly enforce the laws, and commanding all individuals or combination of individuals in any way engaged or concerned in interfering with the free traffic of railroads or in the intimidation of their employees, to desist at once and without further warning. The striking coal miners at Pittsburg are much encouraged by reports received from the various mines. Of the 138 mines in this district, 115 have closed down because of the strike, 17 are working at the prices demanded by the strikers, and six are in operation at a reduction.

MARCH 14.  
The strike is still statu quo. The feeling is growing that the strike cannot last very much longer. The officials have made no overtures towards a settlement, but the strikers maintain that they hold the situation, and that the engineers and brakemen will come to their aid, if necessary. Gov. Martin and Marmaduke, accompanied by the Kansas Railroad Commissioners left today for St. Louis where they will confer with the railroad officials and endeavor to effect a settlement of the strike on the Missouri Pacific.

At Pittsburg the miners' strike developed nothing important. Both sides remain firm and equally confident of victory. The strike has resulted in a scarcity of coal for local supplies, but so far there has been no advance in prices. The miners of the Briar Hill and Willow Grove mines at a meeting decided to return to work Monday at the operators' terms. Twenty men at Neill's lower main, fourth pool, also resolved to go to work at the reduction.

MARCH 15—THE STRIKE SETTLED.  
At the conference between the Missouri Pacific Railway authorities and the Governors and Railroad Commissioners of Kansas and Missouri, the railroad company were advised to restore the wages paid in September, 1884, including one-half price for extra time worked, and to restore all said striking employees to their several employments without prejudice to them on account of the strike. The railroad company concurred in the recommendations, and gave notice that the old rate will be in effect on and after March 16th. Repeater rates will not be changed except after thirty days' notice thereof, given in the usual way.

MARCH 16.  
The strike practically ended to-day, and the men will all go to work to-morrow. They received what they asked for, and are satisfied.

An Irwin, Pa., special says: In accordance with a resolution adopted on the 14th, between 1,500 and 2,000 miners struck to-day for an advance of 10 cents per ton in the price of mining. The situation of the strike elsewhere is unchanged, and both sides continue firm and confident.

#### THE BOYS IN BLUE.

Fourth Annual Encampment of the Grand Army in Kansas at Fort Scott—A Multitude of Delegates.

FIRST DAY.  
The fourth annual Encampment of the G. A. R. for the District of Kansas, which assembled in Fort Scott March 10th with its auxiliary bodies, the Sons of Veterans and the Woman's Relief Corps, is the largest representative body that ever assembled in Kansas. The number in attendance was estimated at 2,000. Their levy was handsomely and profusely decorated, and visitors were comfortably supplied with quarters.

The encampment was called to order by Commander Pond, and after the roll call of officers, which showed all present, Mayor Fearnell of Fort Scott was introduced and welcomed the delegates to the city in an appropriate speech.

The report of the committee on credentials was then taken up and its consideration partially completed, when a dispatch was received and read by Commander Pond from Governor Martin, complimenting the encampment and expressing his regret that he was unable to be present.

Department Commander Pond then announced that Commander in Chief John S. Kountz, of Toledo, O., would arrive on the Wichita road, and appointed Post Commander T. J. Anderson a special committee, with the officer of the day and his guard, accompanied by the headquarters band, to meet him and conduct him to the Opera House.

Pending his arrival, the consideration of the report of the Committee on Credentials continued, but was not completed when Post Commander Anderson and the Commander-in-Chief arrived and was introduced.

Ex-Gov. George T. Anthony then stepped forward and delivered the address of welcome to the commander-in-chief, who responded at length in an eloquent and effective speech which aroused great enthusiasm.

At the conclusion of Commander-in-Chief Kountz's speech, the encampment adjourned until to-morrow morning.

In the evening the delegates were entertained by the Drum Corps Opera Company in the opera "Patience," which was a free entertainment. A large camp fire was also held in Union Hall.

SECOND DAY.  
The second day of the encampment opened with a greatly increased attendance. The report of the various department off-

icers show the order to be in a healthy condition, with \$2,300 in the treasury, and an increase of three thousand in membership. Over \$7,000 have been expended in charters during the year just closed. The afternoon session was a stormy one, the Women's Relief Corps provision that all loyal women are entitled to membership, being the subject under discussion.

The Department Commander's recommendation, that the representation be changed so as to allow one delegate to each Post, and one for a fraction of fifty over one hundred, was adopted.

THIRD DAY.  
Yesterday a heated discussion ensued in the encampment over a resolution introduced by the National Relief Corps in fixing the eligibility for membership, which was brought to a close this morning by the withdrawal of the resolution.

Representation in the next Encampment was fixed as follows: For each Post 100 standing one delegate, and additional delegate for each 100 members and fractional part of 100 more than 50 in excess of 100.

Department Commander Stewart, Post Commander Pond and Comrades F. J. Anderson, T. M. Carroll and C. J. McDewitt, were appointed a Committee on Transportation to the National Encampment at Portland, Me.

Resolutions as follows were passed: That the thanks of this department are due to the Legislature of the State of Kansas for the passage of a law making Decoration day, May 30, a legal holiday. That we recommend the Knights and Soldier, published by Comrade M. C.

of Lincoln Post, No. 1, a faithful exponent of the principles of the G. A. R., and recommended that it be made the official organ of the department. That the Council of Administration are hereby authorized to purchase a suitable badge for the Post.

Department Commander H. W. Pond, as a recognition of his services as Department Commander, and the same to be presented to him at the next annual encampment. That we endorse and commend the principles and objects of sons of veterans of the U. S. Army. Urging Congress to pass an act granting a pension of not less than \$8 per month to all ex-prisoners of war now over 55 years of age, and extending thanks to the officers of the department and the good people of Fort Scott.

The department officers were elected and installed. The ballot on Commander was as follows:

First ballot—Stewart, 175; Devendorf, 168; Taylor, 33; Carroll, 33; Wiseman, 20; McDewitt, 24.

Second ballot—Stewart, 233; Devendorf, 113; Taylor, 15; Carroll, 13; Wiseman, 7; McDewitt, 3.

Members of the department officers were elected as follows:

Senior Vice Commander—Tim McCarty, of Larned.

Junior Vice Commander—S. H. Maunier, of the U. S. Navy, Washington, Kas.

Chaplain—Allen Buckner, of Baldwin City.

Medical Director—J. W. Croxley, of Salina.

Assistant Adjutant General—L. M. Woodcock, of Garfield Post, No. 25.

Assistant Quartermaster—Murray Myers, of Garfield Post, No. 25.

The general officers elected and installed by the Women's Relief Corps, are as follows:

President—Mrs. Wickens, Labette.

S. V. P.—Mrs. Tait, Lawrence.

J. V. P.—Mrs. McQuinn, Wyandotte.

Secretary—Mrs. R. C. Chase, of Hiawatha.

Treasurer—Mrs. Slocum, Topeka.

Inspector—Miss Allie Meyer, of Olathe.

Chaplain—Mrs. Hanghey, Paola.

Conductress—Miss Mary Hastings, Junction City.

Guard—Mrs. W. R. Bridge, Neodesha.

Delegate-at-large—Mrs. H. W. Pond, Fort Scott.

Alternate Delegate—Mrs. Addie Allen, Junction City.

The Sons of Veterans elected the following officers:

Commander—Arnold C. Dolde, of Ellsworth.

Lieutenant Commander—J. H. Corbin, of Great Bend.

These words as published in this paper, to-wit: "and all acts or parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act," which do not appear in the enrolled bill.

LEGISLATION AFFECTING RAILROADS. To the Commonwealth.

There will no doubt be much anxiety to know what was done during the recent session touching railroad questions.

A law was enacted requiring the companies to fence their tracks when running through enclosed fields, and to provide crossings and gates for stock. Also a law requiring a prompt settlement of damages occasioned by fire.

After the subject of maximum rate laws had been very fully discussed in both branches of the Legislature, it became apparent that nearly all elements were convinced that it was impracticable to go into the question of re-classifying freight and of passing fixed rates as to rates, as this method of dealing with the subject had been abandoned wherever it had been attempted in other States. It was also found on a fuller examination that the work already done by the Board of Commissioners had been of vastly more consequence to the State than has been generally supposed.

The result was that each house prepared and passed a bill to enlarge the powers of the Commissioners.

These bills were very much alike in principle, but as neither house adopted the bill of the other, a conference committee was called for by the Senate on the day before the adjournment. This committee consisted of five from the House and three from the Senate, and after several hours' work the committee reported a bill, which passed the Senate without any opposition, although it did not in all its details conform to the views of every Senator. This bill received a very large majority of the votes of the House, but failed to obtain the necessary constitutional majority of sixty-three votes. Many of the members had become worn-out, after being up nearly all of two nights, and were not present.

All who were present voted for it except twenty-four, and thus the conference bill was finally defeated.

Of the eight members composing the conference committee, six voted for the bill and signed the report in favor of it. If the bill was an improvement upon the present law and in the right direction, as seems to be generally conceded, it should have received the necessary votes, and the responsibility for its defeat does not rest upon those who favored it.

Cleveland on Oklahoma. Washington, March 13.—The following proclamation has been issued by the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS, It is alleged that certain individuals, associations, persons and corporations are in unauthorized possession of portions of the Territory known as Oklahoma lands, within the Indian Territory, which are designated, described and recognized by the treaties and laws of the United States and by the Executive authority thereof as Indian lands, and

WHEREAS, It is further alleged that certain other persons or associations within the Territory and jurisdiction of the United States, have begun and set on foot preparations for organized and forcible entry and settlement upon the aforesaid lands, and are now threatening such entry and occupation; and

WHEREAS, The laws of the United States provide for the removal of persons residing on or being found upon such Indian lands and Territory without permission expressly and legally obtained of the Interior Department;

Now, therefore, for the purpose of protecting the public interests, as well as the interests of the Indian nations and tribes, and to the end that no person or persons may be induced to enter upon the said Territory where they will not be allowed to remain without the permission of the authority aforesaid, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, do hereby warn and admonish all and every person or persons now in occupation of such lands, and all such person or persons as are intending, preparing or threatening to enter in or settle upon the same, that they will not be permitted to enter upon said Territory, or, if already there, will not be allowed to remain thereon; and that if due regard for and voluntary obedience to the laws and treaties of the United States and this admonition and warning be not sufficient to effect the purpose and intentions of the Government as herein declared, the military power of the United States will be invoked to abate all such unauthorized possession and to prevent such threatened entry and occupation, and to remove all such intruders from said Indian lands. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[Signed.] GROVER CLEVELAND, President.

T. J. BAYARD, Secretary of State.

—Harvard students complain that the faculty give them more liberty in their studies than in their sports.

—An ox weighing 4,250 pounds is on exhibition at Mayville, Ky.